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of Hongkong and the  
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per annum.

No. 16,800.

號九十月三年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 216.



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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
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and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

##### NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
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an hour.

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11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
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Season and punch tickets available for  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912



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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

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Manager.

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### THE GREAT DRIVE.

#### BRITISH AND FRENCH PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### BRITISH ENTER PERONNE.

#### BRITISH TROOPS IN SPLENDID SPIRITS.

LONDON, March 18.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters reports that the British have entered Peronne.

LATER.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says:

The German retreat has been continuous throughout the night and the area covered thereby is spread very widely. News has just arrived that our troops are entering Peronne.

Favoured by fine weather which is drying the ground, our columns are everywhere, pressing the retreating enemy. The scenes of activity behind the lines eclipse even the busiest days of the Somme offensive. The spirit of the troops is one of exuberant drive and enthusiasm.

#### BIG DRIVE BY THE FRENCH.

A French communiqué states:

On the whole front between Amiens and the Oise the enemy, refusing battle, abandoned under our pressure powerfully and scientifically fortified lines which he had occupied for two years.

Our advance to-day continued rapidly. Our patrols entered Roye, pursuing the enemy, who blew up cross-roads and streets. Eight hundred inhabitants, whom the Germans had no time to remove, evaded the troops.

We also occupied Lassigny and reached and passed to the north-east of the Roye-Soissons road at several points.

The prisoners taken during the pursuit have not yet been counted.

There is severe artillery activity in Champagne and on the right of the Meuse.

As a reprisal for the burning of Bapaume, a French aeroplane to-day bombed Frankfurt-on-the-Main.



MAP SHOWING THE AREA OF THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

(Peronne, which the British troops have just entered is in the right-hand corner, only half the word being printed.)

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF BAPAUME.

LONDON, March 18.

The fall of Bapaume is the climax of the battles of the Somme and the Amiens.

Colonel Monnet, one of the most notable of German writers on the war, writing five months ago described Bapaume as "a little Gibraltar" and said "it would be easier for the Spaniards to capture Gibraltar than for the British and French to take Bapaume."

The place is the centre of great roads. With these commanded by the British, the further retreat of the Germans across the plain stretching into Belgium will be most difficult and certainly it will be of a much bigger scale than hitherto now that the French are making their pressure felt.

Bapaume is the first big town captured by the Allies on the west since the taking of Arras, the port of the Marne. Its fall was inevitable when the Germans were expelled from Grevillers and Loupart-Wood.

LATE.

A further French communiqué states:

We have made important progress between the Aisne and the Oise and have taken possession of the whole of the ground between our old line and the Roye-Troyon road from Damery to Lugny Height.

Lively engagements with detachments of the enemy's rearguards ended in our favour, nowise checking the pursuit to north of the Troyon road.

There have been patrol encounters in the Rheims region and north of Seicheprey and several enemy attempts at Calonne on our trenches only resulted in enemy losses.

We took prisoners.

Four aeroplanes were brought down including Lieutenant Guynon's 25th. We brought down ten on the 16th inst.

Teacher: "You, the ruler of Russia is called the Tsar. Now what is the ruler of Germany called?"  
Young Bill: "Please, miss, I know what me father called him, but I don't like to tell you."



# INTIMATIONS

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
CURES CHANCER, SYPHILIS, WITHOUT INJECTION.  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN DISEASES.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
CURES "GONORRHOEA," WEAKNESS, DRINK, LOST VITALITY.  
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS, PHARM. IN ENGLAND, IRE-  
LAND, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND, AMERICA.  
SEND STAMP ADDING ENVELOPE FOR  
FREE LITERATURE TO: THE FRENCH MEDICAL  
LABORATORY 10, RIVERVIEW, LONDON.  
STYVEN PRAYER, (LAST LONDON) SOLE AGENT FOR  
**THERAPION** IN ENGLAND.  
ONE THAT CURES MARKS NO MORE  
IN THE FUTURE. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR  
ALL THE ABOVE.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

They shall not leave Petrograd.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER CELL AT CONSTANT SPRING TIDE	KIND OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
<b>KOWLOON</b>					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	777	100 feet (100' 0")	10'	F	F
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	517	75	12' 6"	F	F
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	540	75	12'	F	F
Private Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	120	10	12'	F	F
Private Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	120	10	12'	F	F
<b>TAI-KO-NG-TSUI</b>					
Jeppia Station Dock	100	25	20	F	F
<b>ABERDEEN</b>					
Wedge Dock	230	60	25'	F	F
Lanau Dock	228	55	25'	F	F

N.A. Keweenaw Dock, HAWAII





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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

### TUESDAY,

the 20th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

Including—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.,

Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Standard Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.,

Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc., Brass Finger Bowls, Brass Jardieres, Brass Vases, Caryats (New and second hand).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 14, 1917. 1576

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

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the 20th March, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF BRASSWARE.

Comprising—  
Carved Flower Vases, Large and Small Jardieres, Finger Bowls.

Terms:—Cash.

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Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1586

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on  
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 27th and 28th March, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at "Brasserie Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road, The "Whole" of the

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—  
Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered

Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including one large File Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, 22, large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, etc., Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, etc.,

Also  
Two Pianos (one by Collard and Collard, Tennis Net and Poles, full size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting.

A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, etc.,

On view from Monday, 26th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1597

## THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 2.)

### BAR OPENED TO JEWISH LAWYERS.

The new Government has opened the Bar to Jewish lawyers who have hitherto been excluded.

### SPIES BEING ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 17.

The Times Petrograd correspondent telegraphing on March 15, says: The new Government has obtained possession of lists of spies and informers whom the Government is arresting. Four thousand policemen have hitherto been captured or killed; the remainder are in hiding.

The aged Count Fredericks was discovered hiding and was arrested, and the Countess Kleinmichel, who is suspected of being a German spy, was found in the Chinese Legation from whence the soldiers removed her.

### SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

Baron Stackelberg fired at the soldiers from a window on Wednesday. He was dragged out and summarily executed on the quay-side.

### A PROOF OF PATRIOTISM.

The powder mills at Okhta have continued to work throughout the trouble, thus demonstrating the patriotism of the workers.

The absence at Putiloff and others works resumed yesterday.

### PETROGRAD BANKS RE-OPENED.

A message from Petrograd dispatched on the afternoon of the 15th inst. states that the Banks have re-opened.

Drastic measures are being taken to restore order. Malcontents resisting arrest are liable to be shot at sight.

There is plenty of evidence that the provinces have been kept absolutely in the "dark" regarding the situation at Petrograd prior to the revolution.

### REMOVING IMPERIAL ARMS.

PETROGRAD, March 15.

Between two and three o'clock this afternoon men with ladders began removing the Imperial arms on the windows of the buildings.

The conclusion that they were soon confined to announcements of the abdication in the windows and newspapers.

The arms were mostly burned in the streets. Some were buried on the ice of the canals.

The news of the abdication reached Petrograd at night-time; consequently it caused little stir.

During the day there was a big procession of soldiers and civilians singing patriotic songs and the "Marseillaise." There were bursts of cheering outside the Duma when mounted troops bearing a flag inscribed "Long live the Socialist Republic in all countries," drew rein.

### THE SUPREME COMMAND AT THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, March 16.

Today the Tsar transferred the supreme command of the Russian armies to the Grand Duke Nicholas.

### FATE OF COUNTRY DECIDED.

PETROGRAD, March 16.

A Committee of officers and men is now sitting at the Tauride Palace controlling the troops in Petrograd.

At the motor-cars have been commandeered, but will be returned.

Order is now the watchword of the day.

The new Foreign Minister Mihukoff, interviewed by Reuters Agency on the 15th inst., declared that the new Government considered it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor should be final and that the Regency should be temporarily entrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandovitch.

"Such is our decision. We consider it impossible to alter it."

### TSAR AND TSARINA.

He contradicted the rumour that the Tsar had been arrested, and stated that according to the latest news, His Majesty was at Pskoff.

Her Majesty the Empress remains at Tsarskoe Selo in perfect safety.

The Foreign Minister continued:—"The problems we are going to solve consist of the re-establishment of the power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late Government was the throwing of the country into complete disorganisation, and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This might have been dangerous, as it affected the issue of the war. The increase of the popular discontent caused the revolution, which was almost the shortest and least bloody in history. It enabled the country to regain confidence in the Government's strength, and will increase the popular enthusiasm and multiply the national force, enabling them at length to win the war."

The Duma was the centre of an enormous moral force, which also now has to supply the army. Every battle brought new willingness to the continual growth of the power derived by the force from national representation.

## BRITISH MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

An incident on Tuesday was provided when Sir George Buchanan, the British Minister, accompanied by the French Ambassador, paying their usual call at the Foreign Office, were undeterred by the activity of the police snipers concealed in the barracks. The people recognised, cheered and escorted His Excellency back to the British Embassy.

### COUNTS RESIDENCE SACKED.

A deplorable affair on Tuesday was the sacking of the residence of Count Fredericks, a Minister of the Court. His aged wife was carried out of the burning residence in a fainting condition while his hunchback daughter rushed out carrying her favourite dog. The mob killed the dog and ill-treated the girl, but she and her mother were rescued.

### FATE OF A GENERAL.

Another incident is recorded. General Knorring refused to comply with the summons to report to the Duma. He armed himself and a porter with revolvers and sallied out of the house. They killed two Guardsmen, but were immediately shot. The General's body was thrown into the river.

### BRITISH COLONY IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, March 16.

Reuters learns that the British Colony in Petrograd are all well, and are being treated with every consideration.

### GERMAN VIEWS OF THE REVOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, March 16.

The German Press generally is reserved in its comments, but the impression is growing that von Bethmann Hollweg's recent speech in the Prussian Diet, in which he hinted at the need for the democratisation of Germany after the war, was caused by his knowledge of the events in Petrograd.

The *Frankfurter* seems to think so, as it says: "Democratisation must come because it is the will of the German people." It points to the revolution in Petrograd as an example of the result of an opposite policy.

Vienna newspapers are of the opinion that the revolution will have world-wide effects.

### GERMAN APPREHENSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, March 17.

There is an absence of anything approaching satisfaction in the German Press over the Russian revolution in its bearing on the war, that the new regime will prosecute hostilities with greater vigour than the overthrown government, against which the papers comment, one of the charges was "the taint of Germanism."

### COMMOTION IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

AMSTERDAM, March 16.

Herr Hoffman, a member of the Socialist Ministry, caused a great commotion in the Prussian Diet by a strong denunciation of the Government. He said that von Bethmann Hollweg is merely a big leaf of military absolutism.

"The Russian revolution should be, *meine liebe* enthusiasm for our rulers."

He attributed the alleged existence of 30,000 small post offices in north Germany to underfeeding and was condemning subhumanism when the closure was applied.

### APPREHENSION IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Vienna telegrams state that the news from Petrograd has excited considerable apprehension in Austro-Hungarian political circles.

### MESSAGE FROM BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS.

LONDON, March 16.

The Press Bureau announces that the Labour leaders, including Messrs. Henderson, Lodge, Barnes and Bruce, have telegraphed to the Russian Labour leaders that organised Labour in Great Britain is watching with the deepest sympathy the efforts of the Russian people to rid themselves of the power of the reactionary elements that are impeding the advance to victory.

The Labour communities of Great Britain and France had long realised that Germany's despotism must be overthrown to open the way to a free and peaceful development of Nations. This has inspired them to unprecedented efforts and sacrifices and they confidently anticipate the assistance of Russian labour.

They emphasized that any remission of effort would be disastrous to their comrades in the trenches and to the common hopes of social regeneration.

### MR. GERARD'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16.

Mr. Gerard was greeted by popular demonstrations upon his arrival. In a speech at the City Hall he said: "We bring war from Germany."

He expressed his confidence in most German-Americans and declared that he would lead a regiment of such with one feeling that he would be shot in the back.

## WAR REPORTS.

### BAPAUME TAKEN.

LONDON, March 17.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters announces that the British forces have taken Bapaume.

### THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The advance northward of the Somme is continued. We hold nearly the whole of St. Pierre Vaast Wood and also trenches extending 1,000 yards to the south and 2,000 yards to the north.

We beat off an attack to the north-east of Commeuourt.

We carried out successful raids in the Arna, Souchez and Vornelles neighbourhoods, inflicting many casualties. There were several air fights. Four German machines were destroyed and three were driven down damaged.

### THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, March 16.

A French communiqué reports:—"Our light detachments occupied points in front of our lines between the Oise and the Aisne, taking a score of prisoners. There was lively artillery activity in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne."

Enemy coups de main on our small posts in the neighbourhood of Carrières Wood, Chambrétes Farm and in the right bank of the Meuse, failed. There were patrol encounters in the Lorraine and Alsace sectors of Pures and Ceppois-le-haut.

### LATER.

A French communiqué reports:—"We continued to progress on both banks of the Aisne, taking prisoners. There was severe artillery activity between Soissons and Rheims."

### BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, March 16.

The Admiralty announces that an old-type destroyer was mined and sunk yesterday, in the English Channel. One man was killed and 28 are missing. All the officers were saved.

### FRONT.

LONDON, March 16.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless reports:—"The enemy attacked in the region of Stanislaw, which our counter attacks drove off."

We dislodged the Turks from a fortified summit to the west of Kermanshah.

### FRENCH SUCCESS ON MACE-DONIAN FRONT.

LONDON, March 16.

A German official report states:—"Repeated strong French attacks to the north-west and to the north of Monastir penetrated a narrow stretch to the west of Nizozij, but failed elsewhere."

We repulsed French advances between Ochrida and Lake Prespa.

### ENEMY AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 17.

It is officially announced that hostile aircraft attacked south-eastern counties last night and dropped bombs in Kent. The raid is still in progress.

### RETAIL PRICE OF TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, has arranged that tea shall be retailed from May 1 at 2s. 2d. per pound.

Upwards of 40 per cent. of the Indian and Ceylon imports is allocated to the trade to ensure a reasonable supply.

He had also arranged for the retail of good pure coffee at 1s. 6d. per pound forthwith.

### "SWEETS BEFORE MEATS."

More precedents for the "sweets before meats" movement, this time from a Manchester address:—"My wife comes from an old Derbyshire family from near Clay Cross, and it has been the custom of almost every family in that neighbourhood to have sweets before meat."

Whether the sweets be boiled or baked, difference to the quantity of meat and vegetables we eat. From a health point of view I think the inversion of the usual order of courses most desirable. I don't know of one of my wife's family who ever had the slightest twinge of dyspepsia."

## SHANGHAI AND HONGKOW WHARF CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held on the 10th inst., at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. Mr. John Johnston presided, and there were also present Messrs. C. W. Wrightson, C. G. S. Mackie, E. C. Richards and J. Valentine (directors) and J. J. Dunne (Secretary).

The Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—"It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable improvement in the Company's earnings during the past year, the balance at credit of profit and loss account being Tls. 240,165.02, as compared with Tls. 155,045.50 in 1915. As mentioned last year our two main sources of revenue are berthing of steamers and storage earnings. While the number of steamers using the Wharf this year is approximately the same as in 1915, larger cargoes were carried by-coasting vessels and storage on these cargoes, together with a considerable saving in interest, account in the main, for the improvement above mentioned."

As will be seen from the accounts we have sold Heard's Wharf known as R.C. Lot 760 and the amount received for same, Tls. 551,436.76 has been credited to property account. It may perhaps be of interest to shareholders if I give you a short résumé of the working of this Wharf.

Up to the year 1903 Heard's Wharf was used for berthing small river steamers and a steady income was derived therefrom. At or this date owing to the Harbour Authorities limiting our berthing facilities and to the fact that steamers were gradually being lengthened, we were no longer able to accommodate them, and the Old Nungo Wharf was used instead. This meant that Heard's Wharf could only be used for storage purposes.

During the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, which were exceptional years, storage receipts on cargo, which had to be brought to the Wharf by boat, were good, but from the last year onwards receipts from this source gradually dwindled away and in spite of a reduction in the staff and other savings, we have not been able to do much more than pay our way at this Wharf for several years. Cargoes which up to the year 1907 it paid us to store at Heard's were gradually taken care of at our other properties, where we had no expenses such as lighting and boat hire to reduce our profits.

Under these circumstances I think that you will agree that a sale of the property was a matter of necessity, and of sufficient length to berth anything, but the smallest of steamers and it could not therefore be looked to to produce revenue from wharfage as long as it was owned by us.

The proceeds of the sale became available last July and enabled us to make a saving of some Tls. 16,000 in interest and during the current year, we may look for a still further saving under this heading.

Constant dredging to keep open the approaches to the wharves is necessary and I fear that the expense for this will be greater during the coming year owing to an increase in the cost of coal and longer towage.

To provide for repairs this year we proposed to set aside an amount of Tls. 30,000, as this figure will, in our opinion, be required to keep the various properties and stock of the Company in adequate repair.

The Company, as you are aware, depends almost entirely upon shipping for its welfare and it is therefore difficult to make any reliable forecast, as to prospects, I will only say that our returns to date are better than they were at this time last year."

He did not think that the accounts call for any further explanation but if shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them as far as possible.

### FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.  
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb 1917. 1474

### DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF  
AND  
CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KIDS AND BARRELS  
FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

88

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## INTIMATIONS

## CLARKE'S CIRQUE

AT KOWLOON BESIDE RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY 19TH at 9.15 p.m.

First Visit to the Orient

THE MOST BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY OF ARTISTES EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER—ALL EUROPEAN.

Musicians	Dancers
CLARKE	MULDOON (the solid man)
BENNETT	MARTINEZ
ALEXINE	ROBLES
MARTINEZ	CASGRAVE
BENOSARD	BAWLER
GIACOSI	CLARKE
	MULLIGAN
	VINCENT and MORIS

Afternoon Performances WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 3.30 p.m. Children half price.

## THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.

**SANAPHOS**  
THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD  
A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURALGIC, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND ANEMIA.

Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight paths for nerves, restores function, and builds up the system." It is a "Shattered Nerve," "Sanaphos" is the answer. Benefit is felt almost immediately. "Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Messrs. J. & W. The Chemist, Dispensary, Hong Kong.

## HOW WOMEN KEEP WELL.

A wise woman, who had saved herself many a day of backaches and misery by keeping her blood in good condition, told her secret to a suffering friend.

"There's no need to be so wretched," she said. "I used to suffer in just the same way myself. My veins seemed almost empty of blood. What I had was thin and poor. If I picked my finger while sewing, the blood was not a bright red colour. I learned that Dr. Williams' pink pills were famous as a blood-maker, and they made me the healthy, strong woman you see—all my former worries and sufferings gone."

Her friend resolved to follow the example. But she forgot the important part of the name. She forgot to see that she obtained Dr. Williams' pink pills, and was surprised when she found herself no better.

The strong one said: "No wonder. Thousands of women have been made well by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, but you have never heard anyone being the better for common pink pills, sold in imitation of the original discovery." The sufferer took the hint, and asked for the genuine pills. She now well and hearty all the year round. The genuine pills are obtainable from all leading chemists, also a bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, 26 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE TO READERS.—Plain Talks to Women. Send a post card to above



# WATSON'S OLD BROWN SHERRY

## EE QUALITY.

### [A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

#### To-day's Advertisements

#### HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. F. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 19, 1917. 1591

#### DOLLAR INSTITUTION, SCOTLAND.

CHARLES S. DOWDALL, M.A. (Formerly Editor of the Glasgow University Herald, now Resident in Hongkong) is now opening a complete HIGHER SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the HEADMASTER, or THOS. J. YOUNG, F.R.S.E., Secretary.

Hongkong, March 19, 1917. 1592

#### AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by Act of Congress approved September 7th, 1916, it is provided that when the United States of America is at war or in a state of belligerency with any other nation, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, suspend the laws of the United States which relate to the admission, landing, and residence of aliens, and may, by proclamation, suspend the laws of the United States which relate to the admission, landing, and residence of aliens, and may, by proclamation, suspend the laws of the United States which relate to the admission, landing, and residence of aliens.

The President of the United States by a proclamation under date of February 7th, 1917, having declared that such a national emergency exists and having

advised all citizens and every person to abstain from violations of this act, I hereby call the attention of persons contemplating the transfer of American vessels in violation of this act to the provisions thereof.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,

(Consul General).

Hongkong, March 19, 1917. 1595

(Continued on Page 8.)

#### THE CALENDAR.

#### MEMO. FOR TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—Performance by Clarke's Circus at Kowloon.

#### MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Brassware at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

#### General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—St. Paul's College Athletic Sports on Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, March 26.—4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

TUESDAY, March 27.—11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. Meeting.

Noon.—H.K. & W. Dock Co.'s Meeting.

Noon.—Queen's College Athletic Sports on College Ground, Causeway Bay.

4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY March 28.—2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Bresside," 20 Macdonnell Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.—11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co.'s Meeting.

Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.'s Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

5.30 p.m.—General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, March 30.—Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co.'s Meeting.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

##### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Manila has been officially declared free of cholera.

We are informed that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Esmeralda*, from San Francisco, left Manila yesterday and is expected here on 30th inst.

The sum of £2,000,000 has been subscribed to the New War Loan by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Limited and its allied companies.

A Proclamation by the Consul General for the United States of America, relative to the sale or transfer of ships, will be found in our advertisement columns.

There were only seven cases of small-pox reported in the Colony last week, six proving fatal. All were Chinese. Six cases of enteric fever with four of them fatal were also confined to Chinese.

#### The China Mail.

Hongkong, Monday, March 19, 1917.

#### THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The Revolution in Russia is a stupendous event in the midst of a great war, and yet in no other circumstances could the possibility of such a bloodless revolution be conceived. All the world knows that for many long years Russia has been seething with revolution, but the rulers of Russia, with a firm grip upon the Army, have until now successfully held the movement in check. So far as the news yet received enables us to judge, there does not appear to have been any deliberate plan to take advantage of the war situation to bring about the revolution; to which it would seem rather that the populace has been driven by the incompetence or stupidity of their rulers. The famine in the capital formed the climax to the popular dissatisfaction with the Government. We have been told in previous telegrams that this famine in a land where there is abundance of food has been due to lack of transport facilities and to snow blocking lines of communication, but concurrently with the change of Government we are told of food supplies pouring into Petrograd. On the face of it, therefore, the political upheaval would seem to have resulted from inefficient organisation on the part of the late Government. This, of course, was but the torch which lit the gunpowder train; and so past political grievances are emphasised in the news rather than present sufferings. It is not difficult, of course, to conjecture that the members of the late Government are able to advance more specious excuses than snowstorms for their failure to provide adequate food supplies for the civilian population. They would probably remind the world that Russia has an immense army massed on the front from Riga to Mesopotamia—an army which it is of the highest importance to feed and keep supplied with all military necessities, and that in order to do this all the railways and every other means of transport have to be pressed into the service of the army. If the new Government survives the test of keeping both the armies at the front and the civilian population in the towns adequately supplied with food, then the best proof will be afforded of the incompetency of their predecessors. Features of the greatest significance in the news are the complete absence of anything indicating a pro-peace attitude on the part of the revolutionaries, and the acquiescence of the army in the change which appears to entail the ending of the imperial dynasty. The stirring pronouncement by the Government on its attitude towards the war removes every shadow of doubt which this Revolution may have raised as to the future attitude of Russia towards the great struggle for liberty and law in Europe. In itself the declaration of policy wins an instant welcome from all the world—Save Russia's enemies—and if the new Government succeeds in achieving the objects of its policy it will give to the world the most complete justification of the Revolution.

We are sorry to have to record the death, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, of Mrs. Lee, the wife of Capt. G. B. Lee, which took place on March 10th. Much sympathy will be felt for her husband and brothers who are well-known residents in Shanghai.

We understand that all German and Austrian members of the Peking Club have resigned. So also have six Dutch members. Why neutrals should take this step, unless of pronounced German sympathies, is not quite apparent.—P. & T. Times.

Rinderpest is still very prevalent in the Philippines. One of the latest Manila papers states that for the week ending February 24 there were 777 new cases and 310 deaths. There were 92 infected towns and 171 infected provinces. This is the report for a week and there has been no change since. The death toll, in animals alone, of the disease, amounted to over P50,000.

A correspondent writing to a Shanghai contemporary from Yenchang, Honan, says:—"On meeting a foreigner, the first question asked by the natives is usually: 'How about the war?', and the second: 'Have you no-one who can make peace?' There is a good deal of interest taken in the problem of China joining the Entente. It is remarkable how public opinion has veered round during the last year. At the beginning of the war, especially amongst military men, there was almost a supreme confidence in Germany's military power; now the opinion seems to be that with nearly all the world against her she cannot win."

#### CIRCUS OPENS TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Circus—the most brilliant assembly of artists, all European, ever brought together—will perform for the first time in this Colony to-night, at 8.15, on a site near the railway station at Kowloon. We understand the programme is of a high-class standard and that some of the "turns" are of a most sensational character. As no circus has visited Hongkong for a considerable time, full "houses" should be assured for Clarke's Circus every night they perform here.

#### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Banks	650
Douglases	109 s. 110 sales
Indos Def.	137 sellers
China Sugars	155 buyers
Hongkong Lands	93 buyers
West Points	70 buyers
Cements	8.80 buyers
Hongkong Ropes	59 sales
Exos	150 buyers
Kang Yiks	134 buyers
Shanghai Cottons	130 sales
Yangtze Poots	54 sales
Shanghai Docks	84 sales

#### JAPAN AND THE WAR.

##### HANDSOME CHARITABLE DONATION BY THE EMPRESS.

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan has granted the sum of 100,000 yen out of the Privy Purse towards the fund of the mission for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Allies, recently organized at the instance of Baron Shibusawa and others, as a mark of special appreciation of his humanitarian project.

#### THE MAGISTRACY.

##### LARCENY OF COPPER WIRE.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning a Chinese employed in the Hongkong Electric Company pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing from the Electric Company a quantity of copper wire valued at ten dollars.

Mr. H. W. Peckley of the Electric Company, identified the wire and deposed that the defendant had been sent to work in Shaokwan Road and instead of returning to the Company's shop with the wire, had taken it to his home and there stripped it of the heavily braided insulation with which it had originally been covered.

Inspector Brazil stated that the Electric Company had lost a considerable quantity of copper wire in a similar manner.

The defendant was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

##### AN INCONGRUOUS STORY.

Two Chinese sappers appeared as witnesses in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning in which a night coolie was charged with entering a molder's shop at Wellington Barracks with intent to commit a felony; and also with the larceny of two pieces of iron.

Their evidence was that during the early morning of the 17th instant they saw the defendant enter the molder's shop by way of the door, "look around," pick up two pieces of iron and make his exit through a window. They then followed the alleged thief and about three hours later arrested the coolie and took him to the guard room.

After hearing the sappers' story His Worship discharged the defendants.

##### AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Whilst walking in Queen's Road Central last Saturday, a rice shop fold was approached by a young Chinese who suddenly thrust one hand in the fold's face and with the other hand extracted a ten-dollar note from his jacket pocket. The fold immediately sounded a Police whistle and a Police Reserve in multi responded to the alarm. Seeing the alleged pickpocket running through Lee Yuen Street the constable gave chase. Road with the stolen bank note still in his hand.

When the case came before Mr. Melbourne this morning the defendant, who said he was an unemployed boiler maker, pleaded not guilty to the offence, stating that he found the ten dollar note in the street.

After evidence was taken, however, the boiler maker was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day of imprisonment.

##### SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The entertainment kindly given by the members of the Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre on Saturday afternoon, in aid of the Fund to provide various forms of amusement for soldiers and sailors stationed in Hongkong, resulted in the sum of \$1,100 being contributed for that purpose.

The various "turns" were heartily applauded, especially by the children, of whom there were many present.

The entertainment was initiated by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, Chaplain of the Forces, and the Rev. T. Robinson, Wesleyan Chaplain, who are largely responsible for the administration of the Entertainment Fund.

The Rev. T. Robinson, Secretary of the fund writes:—"The total proceeds of the Matinee on Saturday, kindly given by the members of the Bandman Opera Company, amounted to \$1193.30. This represents the whole gross proceeds, and a cheque for that amount has been handed over to the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, who is acting as treasurer of the Fund. The handsome sum thus realised gives the new fund an excellent start and it augurs well for the future of the fund. There is no doubt that the object of the fund—the entertainment of the men of H.M. Services in the Colony, commands itself to all, and there is little fear that a well administered fund will lack support. The Committee are much indebted to the members of the Bandman Opera Company for their generous assistance, to Mr. Paine of Messrs. Moutrie, to local papers for their willing help, and to all friends who contributed to make the matinee so successful."

##### A RIT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is a fact, however, that this medicine has cured the most obstinate cases of internal rheumatism, and gives relief quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

#### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before Mr. Justice Gompertz.]

##### ALLEGED FRAUD.

Bishon Singh was charged with that on or about the 18th of January, 1917, he did feloniously endeavour to obtain the sum of \$95 from Lall Singh by means of an altered instrument knowing the same to have been altered and that he did alter a forged and altered promissory note in the name of one Lall Singh knowing it to be altered.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Jurymen were: Messrs. W. Morley, H. H. dos Remedios, Abdul K. Rahumad, A. M. O. dos Remedios, Moosa Mahomed, J. D. Courtney, and C. B. Roza.

Mr. G. N. Orme, from the Attorney-General's Office, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the defendant.

In opening the case Mr. Orme said that the complainant, who is a Lance Sergeant in the police, had been in the police force for 104 years. The accused was also formerly in the Police but had recently been carrying on the business of money lending. The complainant, Lall Singh, went to the accused on November 1916 and asked for a loan of \$25. The accused agreed to this, but said that the money must be paid back in two months' time, otherwise interest on the loan would be charged. Accused further told Lall Singh that he must sign his name and the figure on a piece of paper. Lall Singh signed his name and also put the figure (\$25) on the I.O.U. Complainant then went away.

After about two months he got wind that the accused was going to sue him. He went to accused and had an interview but three days later a summons was issued against him for \$95. When this case came up it was adjourned for the purpose of enabling the complainant and accused to go to the temple and swear as to the figure. Complainant did not swear. They went to the Temple again the next day when complainant again swore that he had received \$25 and after some argument the accused also swore. Council said the evidence he proposed to call would be that of the Government Analyst, Mr. Dovey, who would no doubt convince the Jury that the figure "2" had been altered into a "5". The Jurymen of Police who went to the Temple and also the complainant himself would be called to give evidence.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin: Your Lordship, I should like to say, if it will save time, that I do not dispute the alteration.

Lall Singh then went into the witness box and gave evidence as to securing the loan and going to the Temple.

The case had not concluded when we went to press.

##### DISOBEDIENCE OF BANISHMENT ORDERS.

[Before the Chief Justice, Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.]

Chau Lam was charged with returning to the Colony, having been banished for life.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared as Crown prosecutor. Opening the case, Mr. Orme said that the accused was sentenced on February 1st, 1915, to one month's imprisonment and banishment for five years for larceny. He returned on November 6th, 1915, and was again convicted of larceny and sentenced to one year and two months' imprisonment and banishment for life. Accused returned a second time and was arrested coming off a wharf.

In reply to his Lordship, prisoner said he had nothing to say.

A sentence of two years and six months with hard labour was passed.

##### TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little old and sore throat of yours may be checked at once by a few drops of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

#### CHINA AND GERMANY.

##### GERMAN LEGATION GUARD DISARMED BY DUTCH.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

PEKING, March 18.

Holland has taken charge of German interests in China.

Dutch soldiers disarmed the German Legation guard.

Denmark represents China in Germany.

##### THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT AT TIENTSIN.

PEKING, March 18.

Chinese armed police have occupied the German concession at Tientsin with the permission of the Consular authorities.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

##### THE HANKOW CONCESSION.

PEKING, March 19.

The Civil Governor of Chih and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow, have reported that the German Concessions have been restored to China, the German police rights being cancelled. The action was taken most peaceably.

##### SAFE CONDUCT FOR THE MINISTER.

PEKING, March 19.

An arrangement has been made between the Entente Ministers to allow the German Minister to return (Home) by the sea route. His departure is fixed for the 21st. The Interior and Foreign Departments will send delegates to escort him as far as Shanghai; from thence he will start for Java per Dutch steamer.

##### PAYMENTS TO GERMANY CEASE.

PEKING, March 18.

The indemnity and loan payments to Germany and Austria have been stopped from 16th March.

##### INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

The report of this Company, states:—General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Company.

Working Account 1915.—This Account shows a surplus of \$444,337.90.

Reinsurance Fund.—The sum standing at credit of this Account has been employed in the purchase of Gold Securities and this Fund will be shown as a Sterling Fund in future.

It is proposed to appropriate \$15,000, at exchange 2/4 = \$125,217.35, out of the profits of the year 1915 to the credit of this Fund. The Fund will then stand at \$77,909.70.

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—Depreciation in the market prices of Securities and a loss in the value of Gold Securities as expressed in Silver, due to the rise in exchange from 1/11/4, the rate as per last Report, to 2/4, the rate at 31st December 1916, has assisted to reduce the sum standing at credit of this Account to \$35,852.27.

It is proposed to transfer \$103,140.51 from the profits of the year 1915 to the credit of this Account, which will then stand at \$138,992.78.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of \$27 per share absorbing \$216,000.

Working Account 1916.—The balance at credit of this Account is \$467,907.73.

Consulting Committee.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Messrs. White, Maitland and Gubbay retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

##### LUCKY FIGURE SEVEN.

Mr. James Ratcliffe, farmer, Hatfield Peverel, Essex, in appealing to the Western Tribunal for the exemption of a dayman, said that he had noticed throughout his experience that every year with a seven in it yielded a heavy crop of corn. 1897 and 1907 were record years for wheat in Essex.

The Chairman: The occupation of a dayman is not a certified one, but in view of what you say, we will grant him six months' exemption. When you come to us again we shall expect to hear that you have grown the heavy wheat crop which you expect.

Mr. Ratcliffe: Thank you, sir, the figure seven never failed yet.

[And isn't 1917 the year of victory?—Ed.]

#### SPORTING.

##### RACING.

At the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club's annual race meeting on March 10th the result of the principal event—the Club Challenge Cup, a steeplechase over a course selected by the stewards—was as follows.

Mr. John Johnston's blk. Black Diamond, Mr. Johnston 156-1  
Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe's ches. Bonita, Mr. Rowe 156-2  
Mr. H. E. Morris' grey Adfield, Mr. H. E. Morris 156-3  
Mr. Shanghai's grey Wynona, Mr. Hayes 150-0  
Mr. Ezra's grey Rosewood, Mr. I. Ezra 156-0  
Many Lengths: Four Lengths.

##### RUBBER IN BRITISH MALAYA.

Up till a few years ago, writes a Singapore correspondent to *The Times* in a review of the year, priority in an annual review of Malaya was given to tin, and while it still remains a fine, solid asset of the peninsula, it has within the past three years yielded place to rubber.

When complete figures are available it will probably be found that the total rubber exports from Malaya during the year 1916 have amounted to 104,000 tons, and that an average price of 3s per lb fairly represents the selling, all grades included. With the bulk of the capital invested in rubber here coming from Europe, it follows that the bulk of the increase or decrease in profits in any one year affects investors there and Malaya much less than might be supposed.

What does affect Malaya is the great increase in crop. To produce in 1915 three times as much rubber as in 1913 requires a much greater labour force. The transport, housing, feeding, and clothing of that force, the greater amount paid in wages and spent by the workers, made for increased commercial activity. Thus, within the past few months, and since shares have materially appreciated in value in sympathy with the rise in the price of rubber, merchants have been able to congratulate themselves not only on their gains on investments, but also on their trading gains.

When Sir John Anderson, ten years ago, said that rubber production in Malaya would reach 70,000 tons a year, many laughed at the idea. To-day Malaya is producing a deal more than that, though the export figures given include rubber from Java, Sumatra, and British North Borneo. Out of the world's supply Malaya produced 73 per cent. of plantation rubber during 1915. When the present planted areas are in full bearing in 1921, the output from Malaya will approximate 170,000 tons, or 24,000 tons more than the total world's production during 1915. Yet the bogey of over-production is not greatly feared here. New uses for rubber are discovered almost every day, and rubber men here are not alarmed at the prospect of a greatly enlarged output.

##### CHINA TRADE MARKS.

The London correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—

The Chambers of Commerce in the country are still wrestling with the question of Trade Mark Law in China. The "hans" were really started by the Board of Trade, who put forward a proposition that a Convention might be secured and invited discussion in the form of a Convention. There are two distinct sets of views in the field. One, so it is asserted—emanating from the China Association, and the other more especially identified with Manchester. The former suggests a very short Convention affirming the dominating principle of priority of use over priority of registration. The latter goes into very complicated details and embodies in the suggested Convention regulations for carrying it out which ought not to be in the document at all. Apparently the Board of Trade also favours a long document since according to report it is tentatively suggesting as a basis of discussion the Franco-British-German Ministerial draft of 1905. At present no decision has been arrived at. As to the form of any Convention I would not be surprised to find their underlying principle the same. And I am not so particularly sure that anyone wants a Convention at all.

##### DEATH OF U.S. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, died on the afternoon of the 8th inst. from apoplexy.

Mr. Guthrie, who appeared in his usual health during the earlier part of the day, after luncheon went golfing accompanied by a friend with whom he usually played. On the last, too he said that he felt faint and lay down. Help was summoned as quickly as possible and doctors attended but he did not rally. The cause is seven miles from Tokyo and the Ambassador was taken in by motor car unconscious, to the hospital. He died at 8.10 p.m. without recovering consciousness. His wife was by his bedside when he died.

Mr. Guthrie was born at Pittsburgh on the 5th September, 1848; was a lawyer by profession, was married to Florence V. Howe in December 1885; admitted to the bar 1869 and was in practice at Pittsburgh where he held many offices. He was mayor of Pittsburgh from 1906 to 1909 and Vice-President and Trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, Grand Master of A. F. and A. M. of P. in 1910. He has been the United States Ambassador to Japan since 1913.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE GREAT DRIVE.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH PROGRESS.

## GERMAN VERSION.

A German official report, received by wireless, states:—  
Between Arras and the Oise the British and French have occupied sections of our former positions, including Bapaume, Roye and Noyon, which we evacuated in accordance with plans.  
Our covering troops inflicted heavy losses.

A French attack north of Cambresis failed.  
The enemy lost 22 aeroplanes. We lost three.

## FRENCH EXPERT COMMENT ON THE RETREAT.

Paris, March 18.  
An expert commentator says that altogether the Germans retreated yesterday on a front of about fifty kilometres to a depth of about ten kilometres. This is the largest extent of territory they have lost in a single day since the front was solidified. It seems unlikely that the retreat will stop there.

## THE DESTROYED ZEPPELIN.

London, March 18.  
Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that Zepplin L39 was staggering homewards, winged, with a French aeroplane attacking her where she was sighted at Compeigne at daybreak. An incendiary shell from an anti-aircraft gun hit her stern. The airship in a few seconds was blazing like a torch. Her cargo of bombs exploded before she touched the ground.

The Deputy for Compeigne says that when the Zepplin was falling four of the crew threw themselves out and came crashing to the ground. The metal buttons on their clothes enabled the airship to be identified as a naval airship. Her cubic capacity was 50,000 metres and she was similar to those last brought down in England.

## THE SYSTEMATIC BURNING OF VILLAGES.

Paris, March 18.  
M. Marcel Hulin has drawn attention to the systematic burning of all villages by the retreating Germans, which the circumstances totally justify.

## FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

Paris, March 18.  
The Cabinet has resigned.

## THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Rome, March 18.  
The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 369 votes to 43.

## THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

## 1,000 BULGARIAN PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

SALONIKA, March 18.  
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—  
During the course of the last two days' fighting, over 1,000 Bulgarian prisoners have been taken.

## GERMAN REPORT.

A German report says:—  
We repulsed strong French attacks between Ochrida and Prespa Lake. There has been heavy mountain fighting north of Monastir. The heights remain ours.

## FRENCH SUCCESS NEAR MONASTIR.

A Bulgarian official message admits that the French have succeeded in penetrating an advanced trench south of the village of Megovo, north of Monastir.

## THREE AMERICAN STEAMERS SUNK.

London, March 18.  
The American steamers Illinois and City of Memphis have been sunk by gunfire and part of the crew have not yet landed.

## LATVIA.

The American steamer Vilancica has been torpedoed without warning.

## THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

## THE LATEST ARRESTS.

## THE LIBERATION OF THE POLITICALS.

Petrograd, March 18.  
Immediately the abdication of the Tsar was announced the Imperial flag was lowered at the Winter Palace and replaced by a huge red flag.

The Constituent Assembly meet in the Winter Palace.

Apart from the killing of a few hated officials, including Governor Tser, who resisted the new Government, no bloodshed is reported in the provinces.

The latest arrests include the Cossack General Romanoff, the ruthless suppressor of the revolution of 1905; the ex-Minister, M. Kriukovsky, author of the Electoral law restricting the suffrage, and Count Kokovtsov. The last-named was seized when he called at the Treasury to draw his salary as a Councillor of Empire.

M. Plank, a member of the Duma, was liberated after a decade of imprisonment at Solovki and received an ovation on appearing in the Duma.

A wonderful reception awaits the venerable Madame Brashkoffsky, the Grandmother of the Revolution, who has been for twenty years a prisoner in Siberia.

The ruins of the political prisons will be preserved as historic relics.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC PROBABLE.

London, March 18.  
The incongruity of the Tsar's manifesto and the actual situation in Petrograd is becoming manifest. Any idea of an imperial regency seems to be fading. The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that popular feeling strongly inclines towards a Constitutional Republic of which the Premier M. Lvoff is, momentarily the head.

It is noteworthy that General Brussiloff himself, authorised the publication at Kiev of telegrams announcing the Revolution.

## NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

## FAITHFUL TO THE PACT WITH THE ALLIES.

Petrograd, March 18.

The Government has telegraphed to the Representatives of Russia abroad stating that the Government, which assumes power at a moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian history, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility. It will apply itself at first to repairing the overwhelming errors of the past and ensuring order and tranquillity in the country, and finally to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be pronounced on its future lot.

In regard to Foreign Policy, the Cabinet will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen régime. It will honour Russia's word and will carefully cultivate the relations uniting Russia with the other friendly and allied nations.

The Government is confident that these relations will become even more intimate and more solid under the new régime in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by democratic principles, respect due to small and great nations, to liberty in their development and a good understanding between the nations.

It re-emphasises that Russia did not will the war, but was the victim of premeditated aggression. She would continue the struggle against the spirit of conquest by a predatory race aiming at the subjugation of Europe to the intolerable shame of domination by Prussian militarism.

Faithful to the pact which unites her in indissoluble ties to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure to the world, at all costs, an era of peace, on the basis of a stable national organisation guaranteeing respect for Right and Justice. She will fight on their side against the common enemy until the end, incessantly and unflinchingly.

The Government will devote all its energies to preparation for victory and apply itself to the task of repairing, as quickly as possible, the errors of the past which hitherto have

paralysed the aspirations and self-sacrifice of the Russian people, firmly convinced of the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation to multiply its strength ten times in order to hasten the final triumph.

## NICHOLAS ROMANOFF.

Petrograd, March 18.  
Nicholas Romanoff, as the ex-Tsar is designated by one of the newspapers, has gone to Lavidia.

## BANISHMENT ORDERS QUASHED.

M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, has quashed the banishment of the Grand Duke Dmitri and Prince Yusupoff.

Rasputin, the Court monk, was killed in the latter's garden.

## ORDER EMERGING.

Order is gradually arising out of the food chaos.

## GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS RELEASES POLITICALS.

Tientsin, March 18.  
The Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered the release of the politicals in the prison at Peking and has exhorted the officers to impress upon soldiers and sailors that in view of the Imperial abdication, they should quietly await the expression of the will of the Russian people and that it is their sacred duty to continue to obey their lawful chiefs and defend the country and support the Allies.

## FRANK GERMAN COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

Amsterdam, March 18.  
Maximilian Harden, in a remarkable article, says that only a black-headed man could deny the importance of the fall of Bagdad and the changing power of Asia. He scornfully refers to the gushing hopes from submarineism and points out that ruthlessness has merely resulted in the greatest Republics in the world—the United States and China—severing relations with Germany.

He forebodes a Triplice consisting of the United States, China and Japan vigorously intervening in the war.

## MESOPOTAMIA.

## FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

## REMNANTS OF TURKISH ARMY IN FULL FLIGHT.

London, March 18.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—

There was fighting on the right bank of the Tigris on Wednesday. The Turkish rearguard was driven from the ridges to a position covering the railway station at Mushaidie. We captured the position early on the morning of Thursday.

By Friday the whole enemy force, the remnants of three Divisions, was in full flight towards Samarra.

## RUSSIAN FORCE IN NORTHERN PERSIA.

A Russian official report, received by wireless, states:—

In the region of Ognot we occupied Aarbi Village in the direction of Sukkiz. We occupied Sarana and Bana. The difficulty of the conditions is illustrated by the fact that the passages are through snow higher than a man on horseback. The troops are sheltering at night in snow caverns.

## RUSSIANS MOVING TOWARDS BAGDAD.

A Russian official report says:—  
Our cavalry forced a Turkish column retreating towards Kermanshah into the roadless mountains.

We captured a bridge to the west of Kermanshah.

## RUSSIANS ENTER VAN.

Petrograd, March 18.

The Russians have entered Van.

## THREATENED STRIKE IN LONDON CANCELLED.

## LICENSES OF WOMEN DRIVERS CANCELLED.

London, March 18.  
A threatened strike of London busmen, tramwaymen and taxicab drivers was cancelled yesterday afternoon when it was announced that Mr. Hodge, the Labour Minister, at the request of the Home Secretary, would cancel the licenses of women drivers.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.

London, March 18.  
St. Patrick's Day was very quietly observed in Dublin.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## WESTERN FRONT.

## BAPAUME IN FLAMES.

London, March 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the 17th states:—  
Our troops entered Bapaume in the morning after a stiff fight. The place was in flames, the Germans having evidently made all plans for setting fire to it when forced to retreat. Our troops are reported to be beyond Bapaume. Le Transloy and Achiet-le-Petit are also reported to be in our hands.

## SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORT.

London, March 18.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
Bapaume was captured after stiff fighting with the German rearguards. The town had been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who destroyed private houses and public buildings and carried off or burnt everything of value.

Our advance proceeded rapidly to-day astride the Somme. Southwards of the river we entered the enemy's positions on a sixteen miles front and occupied Fresnoy, Bagny, Villers Carbonnet, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonnette.

Northwards of the river in addition to Bapaume we hold Le Transloy, Biefvillers, Bihucourt, Achiet-le-Grand, Achiet-le-Petit, Ablainzeville, Buquoy and Esarts, also Quesnoy Farm which is fifteen hundred yards to the north-east of the last-named. We have gained the western and north-western defences of Monchy-au-Bois and carried out successful raids eastward and northward of Arras, reaching the support line.

Eight of our aeroplanes encountered sixteen of the enemy's and broke up the hostile formation. In twenty minutes we destroyed two German machines and drove down two damaged machines. All ours returned.

## FALL OF PERONNE IMPENDING.

## GERMANS AVOIDING ACTION.

London, March 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on March 17th, states:—  
The rapid hardening of the ground and the fine weather was responsible for activity on the Somme and the Ancre. There was much fighting to-day because the patrols are pressing the enemy rearguards everywhere. The sharpest conflict was at Bapaume, where the British were upon the enemy before they could clear away. The Germans are doing their utmost to avoid action. Their covering troops began to withdraw immediately we advanced in the early morning. The rapidity of their retirement showed that the German main army had fallen back a considerable distance.

The landscape is blurred with smoke from the destructive configurations which the enemy lit at Bapaume, which is blazing freely, but to-night our troops were well beyond to town, where working parties are already grappling with the flames.

Operations to-day partook of the nature of a drive on a broad front. The fall of Peronne is impending, as the place is quite untenable by the enemy.

## FRENCH ACTIVITY.

## GOOD PROGRESS MADE.

London, March 17.  
Our detachments are continuing to vigorously press the enemy and we again progressed north of the Arras and between the Arras and the Oise on a front of more than twenty kilometres, and in depth at certain points more than four kilometres. We made prisoners of a hundred. A German attack north-west of Berrybaux was smashed up by our fire. Some enemy fractions which succeeded in entering a portion of our trenches were driven out immediately with the bayonet. We made substantial progress by means of grenades in the region west of Maison de Champagne and captured several portions of the trenches. Lively artillery fire continues throughout this sector and in the direction of Auberville.

A brisk struggle developed east of the Meuse. In the region of Perme des Chamboches several enemy attempts on one of our trenches were finally repulsed after a series of advances and retirements. The Germans sustained appreciable losses. We made several successful raids west of the Meuse in Cheppy Wood, Bois le Pretre and near Reminoulville, west of Font-en-Mousson, also at Sudelkoff, in Alsace. We took numerous prisoners. There were numerous air fights and eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down, three by Captain Guynemer, whose total is now thirty-four.

## GERMAN STATEMENT.

London, March 18.  
A German official statement received by wireless says:—  
English detachments between Bally and St. Pierre Vast Wood and French detachments between Beuvrages and Laesney abandoned according to our plans. The French advance to the west of Tabure failed.

## NAVAL AIRMEN IN THE DRIVE.

London, March 17.  
The Admiralty has received a despatch from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig expressing appreciation of the fine work done by the Naval air squadron attached to the army in France in which he states:—  
"It certainly destroyed four, ten hostile aircraft and drove down thirteen; the majority of which were undoubtedly wrecked."

## THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

## THE TSAR'S ABDICATION.

## HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

Petrograd, March 18.  
Details of the Tsar's abdication have come to hand. A deputation including General Ruzsky waited on the Tsar at midnight. They described the latest events and advised the Tsar not to send troops to Petrograd from the front, because every soldier would become a revolutionary when he approached the capital.

"What do you want me to do?" asked the Tsar.

"Abdicate" was the reply.

The Tsar was momentarily silent. Then he remarked "It would pain me to be separated from my son. Therefore I abdicate in favour of my brother."

He then signed the decree of abdication, which had been already drafted. It is officially stated in Petrograd that the passenger service on the railways throughout the revolution was normal. The only trouble with the troops was due to General Ivanoff, who was in command of a troop train, threatening the employees with summary punishment if they delayed. The employees were not moved by the threats, and sent back the train.

## APPOINTMENTS AND ARRESTS.

Petrograd, March 17.  
The Provisional Government has appointed Deputy M. Rodicheff Minister for Finland and Admiral Nepesine Commander of the Baltic Fleet. M. Zein, Governor of Finland, and M. Neorovitch, Vice-President of the Economic Department of the Finnish Senate, have been arrested by order of the Provisional Government.

## GRAND DUKE MICHAEL'S MANIFESTO.

A manifesto by Grand Duke Michael issued yesterday says he is resolved only to accept supreme power provided a plebiscite of the nation, declared through its constituent Assembly, agrees. Meanwhile he exhorts all Russians to obey the Provisional Government.

## GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

## NOT A PRO-PEACE RIOT.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.  
The *Forvarer* warns Germans that the revolution was not pro-peace rioting, but the work of super-patriots, the success of which will strengthen the Anglo-Russian Alliance.

The *Reichs Wachtel* says if the revolution is the work of M. Multiukoff, as appears to be the case, then the career of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet ended, for he said: "Embodiment of the anti-German feeling and then we shall have war to the knife."

## BAGDAD.

## CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING OF HEDJAZ.

London, March 17.

The King of Hedjaz has telegraphed congratulating the British on the occupation of Bagdad, thanking God for the liberation of the city from criminal hands and praying the Almighty to grant victory to those who are defending justice and civilisation.

## TURKEY AND THE DEFEAT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 17.  
The "Times" correspondent at Athens learns from a diplomatic source that as a result of their defeats in Mesopotamia the Turks intend, if the Germans permit, to recall their troops from the east fronts to defend Ottoman territories and also to call out practically the whole male population.

## FRENCH BRING DOWN A ZEPPELIN.

London, March 17.  
A French communiqué says:—  
At 3.30 this morning Zepplin L39, which had flown over the region of Paris, was hit at a height of 3,500 metres, above Compeigne, by one of our anti-aircraft guns and fell ashore in the town gardens. All the crew perished. Neither the fall of the airship nor the explosion of her bombs did any damage.

## EATON.

The Zepplin fell upon a wall separating two gardens, and is a mass of formless debris.

## THE RAID OVER KENT.

London, March 17.  
Accounts of the Zepplin raid on Kent state that one was reported to be heard first, then others later. The engines were clearly audible and the flashes in the sky visible, while some of the bombs seemed powerful as they fell with loud explosions.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, March 18.

An Italian official message states:—  
We drove off with heavy loss an attack in the Colaba Valley in the Suggana district.

The enemy's heavy artillery on Friday night destroyed the defensive works of the position we gained at Sappalegno Valley on March 4. We succeeded in occupying the upper position.

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## NATIONAL SERVICE.

## H. M. THE QUEEN ATTENDS A MEETING OF WOMEN.

London, March 17.  
H. M. the Queen was present this afternoon at a crowded meeting of women in the Albert Hall in favour of national service. The occupants of the Royal Box included the wives of the Dominions' representatives. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

## THE U.S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, March 17.  
President Wilson has appealed to the railwaymen to arrange a compromise, which he says is imperative in the interests of the country, exposed as it is to perils affecting peace.

## IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

London, March 17.  
Besides the special series of meetings of the War Cabinet, attended by representatives of the Dominions and India, an Imperial War Conference will meet at the Colonial Office to be presided over by Mr. Walter Long. The date of the first meeting of the Conference is not yet fixed but will probably be on March 20. It is expected that the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference will sit on alternate days.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

MELBOURNE, March 17.  
Mr. Hughes has been invited to contest thirty-four out of the seventy-five Federal constituencies and has decided to contest Bendigo.

## MORE CANADIAN TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

OTTAWA, March 17.  
Fifty thousand of the Militia have been called out for home defence, thus releasing immediately for overseas service fifty thousand men who are now training.

## THE MACEDONIAN OPERATIONS.

London, March 18.  
A German report says:—  
Fighting continues to the north of Monastir. The English occupied the railway station at Porci, to the east of Lake Doiran.

## NEW KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

London, March 17.  
The Marquess of Salisbury and the Marquess of Bath have been created Knights of the Garter.

(Continued on page 2.)



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TIENSIN	KUICHOW	Mar. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 25, Daylight.

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MOJI & KOBE	KUMSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 22, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 24, at 3 p.m.
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SWATOW

HAITAN ..... Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... SATURDAY, 24th March at 4 p.m. Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co, General Managers.

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PERIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April.
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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
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MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	(TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU	(FRIDAY, 13th April at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIRANO MARU, KIRIN MARU, KAGA MARU	(SATURDAY, 24th March at 11 a.m. (SATURDAY, 24th March. (SATURDAY, 7th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	(MONDAY, 29th March.

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